

# MUD

**MU'CKINESS**. *n. f.* [from *mucky*.] Naftiness; filth.  
**MU'CKLE**. *adj.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.  
**MU'CKSWEAT**. *n. f.* [muck and sweat: in this low word, muck signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.  
**MU'CKWORM**. *n. f.* [muck and worm.]  
 1. A worm that lives in dung.  
 2. A miser; a curmudgeon.  
 Worms suit all conditions;  
 Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus,  
 And death-watches physicians. *Swift's Miscel.*  
**MU'CKY**. *adj.* [from muck.] Nafty; filthy.  
*Mucky* filth his branching arms annoys,  
 And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Fairy Queen.*  
**MU'COUS**. *adj.* [mucosus, Latin.] Slimy; viscous.  
 The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a mucous humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*  
 About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a mucous substance, to moisten these papillae pyramidales. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*  
**MU'COUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from mucous.] Slime; viscosity.  
**MUCRO**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A point.  
 The mucro or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the attention of the midriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
**MU'CRONATED**. *n. f.* [mucro, Latin.] Narrowed to a sharp point.  
 Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and mucronated or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*  
**MUCULENT**. *adj.* [from mucus, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Diët.*  
**MUCUS**. *n. f.* [Latin.] Is most properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*  
 In the action of chewing, the mucus mixeth with the aliment: the mucus is an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**MUD**. *n. f.* [moder, Dutch.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.  
 The purest spring is not so free from mud,  
 As I am clear from treason. *Shakespeare Henry VI. p. iii.*  
 Water in mud doth purify, as not able to preserve itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 696.*  
 The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and sticking in the mud. *L'Estrange.*  
 The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles, so as to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the mud of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current. *Arbutnot.*  
 A fountain in a darksome wood,  
 Nor stain'd with falling leaves nor rising mud. *Addison.*  
**TO MUD**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To bury in the slime or mud.  
 I wish  
 Myself were mudded in that oozy bed,  
 Where my son lies. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt; to fowl by stirring up the sediment.  
 I shall not stir in the waters which have been already mudded by so many contentious enquiries. *Glunville's Scep.*  
**MU'DDILY**. *adv.* [from muddy.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.  
 Lucilius writ not only loosely and muddily, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*  
**MU'DDINESS**. *n. f.* [from muddy.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.  
 Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the muddiness of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the first view of it. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the muddiness. *Stu.*  
**TO MU'DDLE**. *v. a.* [from mud.]  
 1. To make turbid; to fowl; to make muddy.  
 The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to muddle the water and spoil the drink.  
 Yet let the goddess smile or frown,  
 Breathe we shall eat, or white or brown;  
 And in a cottage, or a court,  
 Drink fine champagne, or muddl'd port. *Prior.*  
 2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy.  
 I was for five years often drunk, always muddled; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
 Epicurus seems to have had his brains so muddled and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though

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the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
**MU'DDY**. *adj.* [from mud.]  
 1. Turbid; foul with mud.  
 A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,  
 Muddy, ill-feeling, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakespeare.*  
 Her garments, heavy with their drink,  
 Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay  
 To muddy death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Carry it among the whiffers in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the muddy ditch close by the Thames. *Shakespeare.*  
 Who can a pure and crystal current bring  
 From such a muddy and polluted spring? *Sandys's Paraph.*  
 I strove in vain th' infected blood to cure,  
 Streams will run muddy where the spring's impure. *Rosam.*  
 Till by the fury of the storm full blown,  
 The muddy bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*  
 Out of the true fountains of science painters and statuary are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often muddy, at least troubled; I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*  
 2. Impure; dark; gross.  
 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
 But in his motion like an angel sings,  
 Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims;  
 Such harmony is in immortal sounds;  
 But whilst this muddy vesture of decay  
 Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakespeare.*  
 If you chuse, for the composition of such ointment, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or muddy, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*  
 2. A bird so called. *Ans.*  
 3. Soiled with mud.  
 His passengers  
 Expos'd in muddy weeds, upon the miry shore. *Dryden.*  
 4. Dark; not bright.  
 The black  
 A more inferior station seeks,  
 Leaving the fiery red behind,  
 And mingles in her muddy cheeks. *Swift's Miscel.*  
 5. Cloudy; dull.  
 Do I think I am so muddy, so unsettled,  
 To appoint myself in this vexation. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
 Yet I,  
 A dull and muddy mettled rascal, peak,  
 Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause,  
 And can say nothing. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
**TO MU'DDY**. *v. a.* [from mud.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.  
 The people muddled  
 Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; muddies the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii.*  
**MU'DSUCKER**. *n. f.* [mud and suck.] A sea fowl.  
 In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in mudsuckers, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *Darwin.*  
**MUDWALL**. *n. f.* [mud and wall.]  
 1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.  
 If confidence contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a mudwall, as that such a confidence should give him a true report of his condition. *South's Sermon.*  
 2. A bird so called. *Ans.*  
**MUDWALLED**. *adj.* [mud and wall.] Having a mudwall.  
 As folks from mudwall'd tenement  
 Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;  
 Present a turkey, or a hen,  
 To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*  
**TO MUE**. *v. a.* [muer, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.  
**MUFF**. *n. f.* [muff, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter.  
 Feel but the difference soft and rough,  
 This a gantlet, that a muff. *Cleveland.*  
 What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,  
 Not fan, not muff. *Suckling.*  
 The lady of the spotted muff began.  
 A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's muff, says he stands upon something, he knows not what. *Lucie.*  
**TO MU'FFLE**. *v. a.* [from moufle, French, a winter glove.]  
 1. To cover from the weather.  
 His muffled feature speaks him a recluse,  
 His ruins prove him a religious house. *Cleveland.*  
 You must be muffled up like ladies. *Dryden.*  
 The face lies muffled up within the garment. *Addison.*  
 2. To blindfold.  
 Alas that love, whose view is muffled still,  
 Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shakespeare.*  
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We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him muffled.  
 Our understandings lie grovelling in this lower region, muffled up in mists and darkness. *Glunville's Scep.*  
 Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be muffled, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South's Sermons.*  
 Bright Lucifer  
 That night his heavenly form obscur'd with tears;  
 And since he was forbid to leave the skies,  
 He muffled up in the infallibility of his sect, will not enter into debate with a person that will question any of those things which to him are sacred. *Locke.*  
 3. To conceal; to involve.  
 This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so muffled it, that it hath left it almost as a mystery. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 No muffling clouds, nor shades infernal, can  
 From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys's Paraph.*  
 The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,  
 The walks of muffled gods. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 They were in former ages muffled up in darkness and superstition. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
**TO MU'FFLE**. *v. n.* [moffelen, moffelen, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.  
 The freedom or apertness and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving somewhat more of aspiration; and the closeness and muffling, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of speech different. *Holder.*  
**MU'FFLER**. *n. f.* [from muffle.]  
 1. A cover for the face.  
 Fortune is painted with a muffler before her eyes, to signify to you that fortune is blind. *Shakespeare Henry V.*  
 Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation from tainted air, by breathing through muffers which imbibe these vapours. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
 2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.  
 There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a muffler, and a handkerchief, and so escape. *Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and muffers. *Isa. iii. 19.*  
**MUFFLE**. *n. f.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.  
**MUG**. *n. f.* [Skinner derives it from mugl, Welsh, warm.] A cup to drink in.  
 Ah Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?  
 The mugs were large, the drink was wondrous strong. *Gay.*  
**MUGGY**. *adj.* [A cant word.] Moist; damp; mouldy.  
**MUGGISH**. *adj.* [A cant word.] Moist; damp; mouldy.  
 Cover with stones, or muggy straw, to keep it moist. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**MUGHOUSE**. *n. f.* [mug and house.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment.  
 Our sex has dar'd the mughouse chiefs to meet,  
 And purchas'd fame in many a well fought street. *Tickell.*  
**MUGIENT**. *adj.* [mugiens, Latin.] Bellowing.  
 That a bittern maketh that mugient noise or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out. *Brown.*  
**MUGWORT**. *n. f.* [mugwort, Saxon; artemisia, Lat.]  
 The flowers and fruit of the mugwort are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches: the flowers are of a purplish colour, and the leaves terminate in sharp points cut into many segments; they are of a dark green on the upper side, and hoary on the under side. *Miller.*  
 Some of the most common strangles with us in England are comfrey, bugle, Paul's-betony, and mugwort. *Wifeman.*  
**MULATTO**. *n. f.* [Spanish; mulat, French, from mulas, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species of animals.  
**MULBERRY**. *n. f.* [morberrus, Saxon; morus, Lat.]  
 The mulberry tree hath large, rough, roundish leaves; the male flowers, or catkins, which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white mulberry is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silkworms, in France and Italy, though the Persians always make use of the common black mulberry for that purpose. *Miller.*  
 Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use

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mor upon a tun; and sometimes a mulberry tree, called morus in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden's Remains.*  
 The ripest mulberry,  
 That will not hold the handling. *Shakespeare Coriolanus.*  
 A body black, round, with small grain like tubercles on the surface; not very unlike a mulberry. *Woodward's Fossils.*  
**MULCT**. *n. f.* [mulctus, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.  
 Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will, by way of mulct or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon's holy War.*  
 Look humble upward, see his will disclose  
 The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;  
 A mulct thy poverty could never pay,  
 Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*  
**TO MULCT**. *v. a.* [mulctus, Lat. mulctus, Fr.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.  
 Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the inheritors; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
**MULE**. *n. f.* [mule, mulet, Fr. mula, Latin.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.  
 You have among you many a purchas'd slave,  
 Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,  
 You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakespeare.*  
 Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,  
 Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*  
 Those effluvia in the male seed have the greatest stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a mule, which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the ass, than the female. *Ray.*  
 Twelve young mules, a strong laborious race. *Pope.*  
**MULETEER**. *n. f.* [muletier, Fr. mulio, Lat.] Mule-driver; horse-boy.  
 Bafe muleteers,  
 Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,  
 And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakespeare.*  
 Your ships are not well mann'd,  
 Your mariners are muleteers, reapers. *Shakespeare.*  
**MULIEBRITY**. *n. f.* [muliebris, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.  
**TO MULL**. *v. a.* [mollitus, Latin.]  
 1. To soften and dispirit, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Hannet.*  
 Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy  
 Mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakespeare Coriolanus.*  
 2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.  
 Drink new cyder mull'd, with ginger warm. *Gay.*  
**MULLAR**. *n. f.* [muleur, French.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It is now often called improperly muller.  
 The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a mullar also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grind-stone. *Peacham.*  
**MULLEIN**. *n. f.* [verbascum, Lat.] A plant.  
 The flower of the mullein consists of one leaf, which expands in a circular form, and is cut into several segments; out of the centre arises the pointal, which afterward becomes an oval-pointed fruit, divided into two cells by a middle partition filled with small angular seeds. *Miller.*  
**MULLET**. *n. f.* [mullus, Lat. mulet, Fr.] A sea fish.  
 Of carps and mullets why prefer the great?  
 Yet for small turbot such esteem profess. *Pope's Horace.*  
**MULLGRUBS**. *n. f.* Twisting of the guts. *Ains.*  
**MULLOCK**. *n. f.* Rubbish. *Ains.*  
**MULSE**. *n. f.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diët.*  
**MULTANGULAR**. [multus and angulus, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.  
**MULTANGULARLY**. *adv.* [from multangular.] Polygonally; with many corners.  
 Granates are multangularly round. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*  
**MULTANGULARNESS**. [from multangular.] The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.  
**MULTICA'PSULAR**. *adj.* [multus and capsula, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Diët.*  
**MULTICA'VOUS**. *adj.* [multus and vovus, Lat.] Full of holes. *Diët.*  
**MULTIFA'RIOUS**. *adj.* [multifarius, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.  
 There is a multifarious artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
 When we consider this so multifarious congruity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *More's Antidotes against Atheism.*  
 His science is not moved by the gusts of fancy and humour, which blow up and down the multifarious opinionists. *Glunville to Abius.*